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## Science and Weapons Daily Review

Monday 11 June 1984

NGA Review Completed

Secret

SW SWDR 84-112 11 June 1984

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## Science and Weapons Daily Review

USSR: ADVANCES IN COMPUTER MEMORY TECHNOLOGY

A recent edition of a Soviet export publication identified a new Soviet 16-K-bit dynamic random access memory (DRAM), designated KR565RU6. This integrated circuit requires a single +5-volt power supply and uses a 16-pin plastic package, which is compatible with both the K565RU3 and K565RU5 DRAMs. Three versions of the KR565RU6 are available, each with a different cycle time--230, 280, or

Comment:

360 nanoseconds.

The KR565RU6 DRAMs are the first Soviet large-scale integrated-circuit (LSI) memory devices requiring only a single +5-volt power source. Previous 16-K-bit and 64-K-bit DRAMs in the K565 family have needed +5, -5, and +12 volts. With only a single +5-volt power requirement, the Soviets will be able to reduce the power, weight, space, and cost of their semiconductor memory systems. The Soviet DRAM will not pose a commercial threat to the Western market; however, the technology advance can lead to new or improved military computer applications, especially on mobile platforms that have severe constraints on power, weight, or space. While the DRAMs mentioned in the export publication will have plastic packages, we believe the integrated circuit also will be manufactured with a hermetically sealed ceramic package suitable for military applications.

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